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# REORIENTING OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

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The emergence of India as a sovereign democratic republic has devolved upon us a responsibility of analysing our problems — social, economic and political—and directing our thoughts for the solution of these. One of the greatest problems that confront us, is the problem of imparting education to the vast millions in accordance with the country's needs. The only difference between the economic problem and the educational problem is that while the former cannotes making full use of India's *natural resources* in order to raise the standard of living of the people and rid them of the economic distress of being underfed and ill-clad the latter cannotes full use of the *mental resources*, the intelligence, the personality, the thought-power etc. — of the people in accordance with the country's social, scientific, cultural and other needs. While economics is concerned with the raw material, education is concerned with the real power—the mental potentialities that can govern all the natural bounties for the best use of human race. The most important thing is the inner potentitalities that exist in each man. These potentialities are to be drawn out, otherwise these will remain latent and inactive.

Education in reality denotes the drawing out of these inner powers of man. It is therefore that Mahatma Gandhi defined education as drawing out what is best in man, body, mind and spirit. The physical power, the mental powers and the spiritual powers all combined need to be given a complete opportunity of fullest development in accordance with nature. This is obviously not possible in the present stereotyped, mechanical and bookish education that we impart to pupils. We cramp their individuality, crush their spirits and damp their aspirations, not to talk of their mental and spiritual powers. Lack of provision for games and sports and for extra-curricular activities, stress of examinations, overcrowded syllabus, and lack of any physical check up have caused deterioration in the physical side of education. Lack of proper guidance in accordance with the innate abilities, aptitudes and aspirations of the pupils, the blindfold persuance of aimless studies, and the frequent oscillation from one pursuit to another, leave no opportunities for the young minds to develop their tastes, inculcate in them the right attitude and widen their outlook. The absence of any moral teaching (which finds no place. in the crowded curriculum) and other deteriorating factors in the school environment have created moral bankruptcy and ever-increasing indiscipline. Gone are the days, when in an ancient Indian Gurukul the personal contact between the teacher and the pupil elevated the pupil both

morally and spiritually. But now even the morality is gone, not to talk of spirituality. Moral side needs rejuvenation, as also the spiritual side. It will not be out of place to remind what Vivekananda said about education. According to him, "Man is potentially divine. Education is the manifestation of the divine perfection already existing in man". Our soul has infinite potentialities. A single soul can lead millions on the onward path of liberty, can shake off their fetters of slavery and bondage, and can fight with armed millions, himself devoid of a single weapon. The spiritual powers are infinite. True education seeks to develop these powers. 'Education is the development of spiritual powers of man', says Aurobindo Ghosh, the sage of Pondicherry. He rightly lays emphasis on the spiritual side. India's real wealth lies in the past glorious culture. The development of India's past culture has its basic fact the spiritual genius of its sages, acharyas, saints, scientists, poets, artists, sculptors, doctors, administrators and rulers. India's culture is distinctly a spiritual culture, as contrasted with the the material culture of the west which has developed from the Hellenic ideas of material glory, pomp and show. Our culture embodies 'Kama' or the fulfilment of earthly pleasures, 'Artha' the economic well being, 'Dharma' the religion and foremost of all 'Moksha' the liberation of soul as the ultimate aim of human destiny.

It is just in accordance with our cultural heritage, our past spiritual life, and in accordance with the economic, social and political needs of the present times that we need to reorientate our educational system. It is not enough to base our educational system on our present social needs. We have inherited a racial *mneme* — the spiritual factor, which cannot be ignored.

Hence the whole educational set up of our country needs a thorough overhauling. We have to set up new goals of education, new aims and objects of our educational endeavour, and have to formulate the means and methods. Accordingly we have to organise the total educational system systematically, methodically and coherently, finance it, make experiments regarding its efficacy and workability, examine its fruits and further remodel it, if necessity arises.

This is a Herculean task no doubt. But a rising nation has to strive and make tremendous efforts lent. Work, work and work — that is the acid test of our success. 'The cards of our life are placed on the table', says Sir Radhakrishnan, 'it depends more upon the player to succeed than upon the cards', no matter in what circumstances we are born and what opportunities we came across. Nevertheless, we can strive and achieve the goal. The goal of attaining independence has been reached. The next goal is sustaining it. Education will aid us in sustaining, preserving and promoting our liberty, and in securing all the basic needs of our national life which we have resolved to secure in our preamble to the constitution viz., justice—social, economic and political, liberty of thought, speech, expression, belief and faith; equality of status and opportunity; fraternity assuring the dignity and unity of the nation.

Surely, therefore, we have to remodel the present system of education — a system which has outmoded its utility in so far as we no longer need to manufacture a class of people, Indian in colour and English in taste, manners, language and culture. We no longer need to burden the pupil with the crowded curriculum comprising of subjects unrelated to his life. "All these years," says Rabindranath Tagore," We have spent in decorating the cage, but the parrot within has been left starving." Our educational starvation, spiritual starvation, cultural starvation and above all economic starvation (we may well look at the number of unemployed educated

young) has created a collosal national problem for us.

What then should be the exact mode of reorienting our educational system? It can be very well summed up in four phrases viz. 'philosophising education', 'psychologising education', 'socialising education' and 'democratising education'.

Philosophising education connotes basing education upon our philosophical ground. Philosophy seeks to guide education as regards the aims, objects and ideals. The aims of our national education can be broadly summed up in (1) the development of individuality in accordance with its fullest potentialities and capabilities, (2) the imparting of national culture or the cultural heritage with its mass of ideals and ways of living; (3) the development of character; (4) the development of productive efficiency so as to make each individual an economic producer through leading any of the professions independently in accordance with his innate abilities and aptitudes; (5) the development of citizenship and democratic ideals of looking at the national problems with independent judgment so as to enable one to solve all kinds of economic, social and political issues; (6) and above all the fostering of international understanding. In its broad outline, our education needs to be Indian in character with its emphasis on spirituality, more or less in accordance with the Gandhian philosophy of life emphasising the trinity of ideals—Truth, Love and Ahimsa.

'Psychologising education' means catering to the psychological needs of the child. Vocational and educational guidance is thus necessary to make the best of the given intelligence, aptitude, tastes and environment factors. Blind pursuits of any profession and walk of life need to be minimised. Indiviual attention as regards the personal difficulties and drawbacks, backwardness, mental repression, mental conflicts retarding the harmonious growth of children, delinquency and abnormal behaviour, is necessary for proper diagnosis and for taking remedial measures. The class-room procedure needs to be adjusted according to the canons of child psychology. The problems of indiscipline, truancy, lethargy, inattention, punishment, fear, aggression, sex and delinquency can be solved only through the application of principles of child psychology.

By socialising education we mean catering to the social needs of the individual. Man is a social animal, and thus it is imperative upon him to adopt a social behaviour conducive for the welfare of the society as well as himself. Socialising personality by which one accepts others, co-operates with them with toleration and breadth of outlook and finds hilarious joy in working with others, and by which he possesses an inner impulse to serve others with love and sympathy, is one of the necessary aspects of education. The action and inter-action of the individuals must result in the common good of the society. The distinction of caste, creed, colour etc., must vanish. The 'haves' must approach the 'have-nots' and vice-versa. The social ideals inculcated through education must lead the people to form one integrated compact society with common goal. It might mean the same thing as 'socialistic pattern of society'. The school or college must therefore be the replica of the society, or a miniature society, or a simplified social environment, with its activites all fostering happy social behaviour. The school must again act as a community-centre, the students taking part in welfare activities of the community, such as social education, village sanitation, social service, 'shramdan', 'bhoodan', village uplift, community-development projects, public festivals, sports and cultural activities of the community. There must be ample social contacts between the students and the community around as well as the outside. Contacts with the outside communities will be possible through educational

tours and visits throughout the country. The cultural gathering of the students all over the country like the 'Youth Festival' celebrated in Delhi, is a step towards. that direction. Education should thus be imparted, 'in and through' the society.

By democratising education, we mean giving democratic bias to our educational system. Each pupil must understand the rights and duties of citizens, the democratic ideals followed by the country, the method of election, the system of self rule, the rights guaranteed by the constitution, and the constitutional practices of administration. Qualities of leadership, initiative and industriousness need to be fostered. In accordance with our democratic ideals, equal opportunities must be provided to all the citizens irrespective of accident of birth in a particular community, accident of wealth-ownership, and natural disabilities beyond the control of man. We have thus to create conditions in which even the poorest student is not denied higher education. Poverty, caste, religion and other factors should not interfere with the natural progress of students in the field of education. Not investment in terms of money, but the innate ability must determine the height of scholarship. Democracy demands providing full opportunities for getting education, and thereafter getting suitable jobs in concomittance with the three 'A's' 'Age', 'Ability' and 'Aptitude'.

Our system of education should thus be overhauled and reoriented in accordance with the philosophical, psychological, social and democratic principles. Quantitatively it must provide education to all, and qualitatively it must be perfectly suitable to the Indian society. It must draw freely from the past culture, and adjust itself to the present needs. It must go abreast with the social and democratic forces leading the nation ahead. It must set up stage for cultural and national renaissance. It must be spiritual in spirit and scientific in approach. Above all it must be dynamic, so as to usher dynamic changes in our social set up. Let us live to it and plunge into action!

## FROM OUR ASSOCIATIONS

### THE KUMBAKONAM EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY, KUMBAKONAM.

Under the auspices of the Kumbakonam Educational Society, Dr. R. B. Manickam, M.A., Ph.D., D.D., S.T.D., Bishop of Tranquebar delivered an interesting address on "Hands across seas" Sri Ignatius Absalom, M.A., M.E.S., Principal, Government College, Kumbakonam, who presided on the occasion paid glowing tributes to his great erudition and experience and added that his talk was bound to stand them in good stead.

In the course of his interesting talk, lasting for an hour, Dr. R. B. Manickam observed that the world had shrunk in size because of the rapid means of communication and that the countries of the world had become neighbours. It was at once a bane and a blessing. Nations could now clasp each other's hands either in a spirit of camaraderie or in a spirit of hostility. Racial prejudices and ideological differences stood in the way of the Nations' coming together and a humanistic approach alone could save the world. Incidentally he referred to the practice of untouchability in our country and put in a powerful plea for its complete eradication. Only a change of heart, not mere statutory obligations, could, he added, bring about the desired objective.

Earlier, Sri P. E. Albert, M.A., B.L., Sub-ordinate Judge of Kumbakonam, welcomed Dr. and Mrs. Manickam and Sri K. Raghava Iyengar, President of the Educational Society, welcomed the gathering.

With a vote of thanks by Sri S. Ramamurti, Secretary of the Society, the pleasant function came to a close.

# THE FUTURE SPACE SHIP

Y. SUSHKOV

*A Glimpse into the Future :*

...The four space-travellers clung to the quartz-glass window. Here it was, the native Earth ! The golden globe was rushing up from beneath the ship. Soon the ship would be ready to land !...

The four felt excited. Their photon-powered rocket had left the Earth several years back on a journey to Cygnus, the remote, dead star. The explorers were now carrying with them a wealth of scientific information about this strange star.

Are such flights possible ? To give an answer to this question it is necessary first of all to know a few basic facts about the photon engine.

*Annihilation Reaction :*

It takes four-and-a-half years for light from the star nearest to the Earth to reach it, although light travels at a speed of 300,000 kilometres per second. An extremely powerful engine will be needed to fly over such distances.

The energy of modern rocket engines arises from chemical reactions between the fuel and the oxidizer. The products of this process weigh about one-hundred millionth of one per cent less than the original propellant.

On the other hand, nuclear reactions are known in which there is a considerable decrease in the mass, while there are cases when matter "vanishes" completely. Such reactions have been called reactions of annihilation. As a matter of fact matter is not annihilated in this case, as some physicists of idealist views maintain. In reality this is a process in which matter is converted from one form—substance—into another, i.e. electromagnetic radiation.

The annihilation reaction is the energy known at present. Its utilization in rocket engines will possibly enable rocket engines to make interstellar flights a reality in the future.

Of all annihilation reactions, it will be most advantageous to utilize in the engine of a space ship of the future those reactions in which substance is completely converted into radiation. The thrust will be developed by the pressure of electromagnetic radiation, notably light radiation, generated by these reactions.

Electromagnetic radiation is emitted in what may be called portions named quanta or photons. Hence the name—photon engine.

In everyday life we witness extremely small pressures of light. To take one example, each square metre of the Earth's surface is subjected to as small as 0.4 milligram pressure exerted by the sun's light. Theoretically, the annihilation reaction permits any degree of light pressure to be obtained.

The photon engine operates on the principle which can be visualized as follows. The annihilation reaction goes on in a "combustion chamber". The pohtons generated there are focussed by a mirror into a parallel beam of light which is thrown back, like the gas jet of a jet engine. The pressure of the beam on the mirror produces what is termed the thrust, or a pushing force.

*One Kilogram of Fuel Will Deliver a Thrust of 30,500 Tons :*

Let us discuss some scientific and engineering problems which should be

solved before a photon engine can be built.

The primary problem is the conversion of substance into radiation. At present annihilation reactions can be observed in particle accelerators which produce so called anti-particles. The anti-particle of an electron is a positron. A positron immediately enters into an annihilation reaction with the first electron it runs into. As a result, two photons of energy are sent out. However, it takes millions of times more energy to produce positrons than an annihilation reaction liberates. This process therefore will be of commercial value only when scientists will have developed economical methods for producing and stockpiling anti-particles.

Another problem is that of controlling the wavelength of the radiation. The point is that annihilation produces a 'hard' short-wave gamma radiation. The material from which a mirror could be made to reflect the radiation is so far unknown.

The cooling of the mirror and of the entire "combustion chamber" presents a third problem. It takes about one million kilocalories of radiant energy for each square centimetre of the mirror to obtain a pressure of one atmosphere acting on it. Therefore, the mirror of a photon engine will receive far too much heat even if a negligible part of the radiation will be converted into thermal energy.

The largest thrust possible with a rocket engine will be developed by a photon engine in which electrons react with positrons. "Burning" one kilogram of the annihilation fuel per second, it will have a thrust of 30,500 tons! A liquid-propellant jet engine of a comparable thrust would burn 100 tons of the best chemical fuel per second.

Thus one kilogram of fuel replaces a hundred tons! That is what makes the photon engine look so attractive.

*One Gram of Gas Dispersed in 100,000,000 Cubic Kilometres of Outer Space:*

Space rockets of today are of multi-stage construction. The reason is that a single-stage rocket cannot take the required supply of fuel. A photon-engined rocket, on the other hand, can cross the solar system from end to end in a matter of several days and burn a small amount of annihilation fuel that makes up only a few per cent of the initial weight. In fact, such a rocket will be able to take you to other stellar worlds, to make a landing there and to fly back.

How much fuel will be necessary for such a flight?

If the resistance put up by the interstellar medium is ignored, a flight to as far as the nearest star will require not less than 30 tons of annihilation fuel per ton of the gross weight of the rocket. It follows that a space ship will have a most intricate multi-stage construction.

Scientists believe that outer space is filled with an extremely rarefied gas. One gram of the gas occupies about one hundred million cubic kilometres. It might seem, at first sight, that such a gas cannot put up any appreciable resistance to a space ship. When the speed of travel, however, approaches that of light, its pressure on each square centimetre of the rocket's forebody will be colossal.

*How to Overcome the Resistance of the Space Gas?*

There is however a solution to this problem: the gas may be used as a fuel for photon rockets. The space substance will be scooped by a special receiver and sent into the "combustion chamber" where it will be converted into radiation. The thrust developed by this auxiliary engine at any speed of flight will counterbalance the drag of the space medium, and the speed of the rocket may be accelerated so much as to approach that of light.

Is the flight we have spoken of at the beginning of the article feasible? Calculations have shown that to make a flight like this, the rocket must carry over one million tons of annihilation fuel per each kilogram of the rocket's payload and dead weight! The development of such a space ship is however not such a remote prospect as may appear. The tempestuous progress of science and engineering and, among other things, the successes of Soviet rocket-builders, show that even the most daring dreams of mankind can come true.

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# ADULT EDUCATION IN THE ARAB WORLD

DR. ABD EL-SAMIH HURBLI
*(Department of Education, UNESCO).*

The qualities of perseverance, initiative, originality and leadership are listed as subjects in the curriculum of an unique institution — the Arab States Fundamental Education Centre—which is opening a new era of adult education — and co-operation — in ten Arab countries.

Each year some sixty students graduate from this centre with a diploma that not only guarantees a stimulation of these personal qualities but also a sound general education, a high standard of teaching and a practical technical knowledge of subjects inherent in fundamental education such as community development, rural handicrafts, health education, agricultural co-operation and extension, and rural housing and village planning.

The Centre, which started operating in 1953 at Sirs-el-Layyan about 40 miles from Cairo, was set up in 1952 by agreement between the Egyptian Government and UNESCO. Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Palestine, Saudi-Arabia, Syria, Sudan and Yemen were equally anxious to take part and to send students for training, with the result that an impressive number of nationalities are represented on the teaching staff among the student body.

Under the agreement, the Egyptian Government provides the land, the premises, the service staff, the transport and all other local facilities. UNESCO is responsible for the funds for the operation of the Centre, and the United Nations, the International Labour Organization, World Health Organization and the Food and Agricultural Organization provide the technical experts required for the various courses.

Two regular courses are given, one of 14 months for students with intermediate and secondary qualifications and the other of 9 months for university graduates. In addition, the Centre organizes special courses, when requested, on literacy, health or agricultural campaigns and carries out experimental studies in connection with the development programmes.

The students are in the main recruited through the Ministries of Education, Agriculture, Social Affairs and Health of the participating countries. Only those with a high standard of qualifications and suitable personal qualities are accepted, the selectors always keeping in mind that these educators must be able to inspire affection, respect and trust among the adult community with whom they are going to work. This limits the choice to people who have a basic personal interest in welfare and in rural life and who are not afraid of undertaking manual labour and working alongside their 'over-age pupils'.

Only a small proportion of the training period is spent in the classrooms,

the rest being passed in the "living laboratories"—the villages. In addition to general instruction and field work in which all students take part, each one has to select a subject for specialization from the following list; agriculture, home economics, rural crafts, literacy, recreation, co-operation, social services, audio-visual aids.

The field work is so arranged that the students are given practice in such skills as: (a) Surveying a village and compiling data about the way of life and problems of the inhabitants; (b) Deciding on a project suited to the needs of the village and within the framework of the special subjects; (c) The making of periodical reports on the work that has been done and assessing its success or failure; (d) Communicating ideas. This includes working with people, organizing meetings arousing popular interest in existing problems, suggesting methods of overcoming these problems and using educational aids (usually made at the Centre) to illustrate the ideas.

During the early part of the course, the students work first as observers with older students and then later share project responsibility with those of the same year. For a month towards the end of the course the students live for four days a week in the practice villages taking part in ordinary activities such as clearing irrigation channels, improving roads, whitewashing houses, instructing on sanitation methods and poultry and rabbit breeding.

No outside aid is given by the Centre in financing projects. Emphasis is laid on utilising local resources and in stimulating the villagers to make a co-operative effort to carry through projects that will be for the communal good.

An important part of the students' training time is concentrated on research. If planned progress is to be made in any area the adult educator must be able to carry out both social and economic surveys in order to decide what should be taught in the village, what teaching aids are required for communicating the ideas and, most imperative of all, what is the best way of winning the confidence of the villagers, who, like people everywhere are resistant to what is new and unknown.

No matter what a student's speciality may be, once he gets to his rural working area he usually finds that he has to be a Jack of all trades and master of all as well. Almost any one original campaign can develop into several others. The literacy programme started off as being exclusively for the purpose of teaching people how to read and write. It has now developed into a programme of general education which aims at training the villagers as individuals, endeavouring to change their attitudes and if necessary to fight any superstitions that stand in the way of advancement. The programme is also given greater impetus by being closely related with health and agriculture.

To meet such situations, the Centre gives the students general and special courses, provides "readers", exercise books and a series of "Teach Yourself" books, the latter for women who either cannot or do not wish to attend the classes. The Centre also runs a newspaper, "Al Sequish", which deals with everyday problems in rural communities. All these publications are prototypes which can be adapted for use in the various countries.

The immediate consequence of a literacy campaign is the demand for books to read, so the educators in training are taught how to set up libraries, organize reading rooms and provide suitable reading material.

The organization of short courses is a new development in the programme of the Centre. They are of a maximum of 3 months' duration and are planned for supervisors and organizers of rural development projects and technically qualified staff from various Ministries who cannot be released by their Governments for a longer period.

Three short courses were planned for the period 1957-1958. The first of these courses—the production of visual materials for fundamental education—was aimed at helping Arab States to train specialists in the production of simple printed materials and visual aids needed in field work to spread new techniques and convey new ideas to literate and newly-literate people. The second course, on adult literacy teaching, trained technically qualified persons to supervise and organize literacy teaching programmes in their respective countries. The third course is concerned with the role of women in community development projects, and with finding methods of approach in obtaining the participation of women in such projects. Thirty-seven students attended the first two short courses and 25 will attend the third.

Three other courses are being planned for the period 1959-1960 for members of different Ministries and departments.

By April 1959, 335 students will have graduated from the regular courses at Sirs-el-Layyan and 134 more are expected to complete their studies by October 1960.

The Centre has two advisory bodies, an Arab States Advisory Committee representing the participating countries, and an Inter-Agency Advisory Committee representing the United Nations and Specialised Agencies. Both Committees meet once a year to advise the Director of the Centre on the development of the programme.

The Centre is now five years old. During this period its programme has been undergoing constant evaluation and adaption to increase its usefulness to the countries it serves. A recordable result is the founding of better relations between the States taking part. It is not too much to claim that in the hands of this ever increasing body of adult educators there lies the power not only to help to improve the living conditions of their people but also to foster international co-operation and peace.

# NEWS AND NOTES

## TRIVELLORE

The Anniversary of the Associated Literary Associations of the Rao Bahadur Calavala Cunnan Chetty's Hindu High School, Trivellore was celebrated at the Cultural Association, Trivellore at 5-30 P.M. on the 20th March 1959 under the presidency of Sri V. Emberumanar Chetty, Sheriff of Madras. Sri G. Krisna Arya, B.A., B.L., a member of the Board of Management welcomed the President and the guests. Sri N. Appalaraju, B.A., B.Ed., Headmaster of the school read the Annual Report of 1958-59. The President distributed the prizes to the winners of the various Literary competitions. Sri M. R. Vilwanathan, Assistant of the school proposed a vote of thanks.

The boy pupils put on boards "Veerapandiya Katta Bommu" a Tamil Drama and "Piradousi" a Telugu playlet. The girl pupils gave a dance drama of "Sakuntala". After singing of the National Anthem the function came to a close.

# OUR LETTER BOX

## MADRAS SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT, 1959.

A new law under the above caption will have been enacted before the end of this year, according to the recommendations of the Education Grants Committee appointed by the Government of Madras. Consequent on the abolition of District Boards, smaller areas called Secondary Education Planning areas are to be constituted, with separate Secondary Education Boards for administering secondary schools in each area. The Government have taken this opportunity to co-ordinate the administrative and supervising functions of the various agencies running secondary schools. These will be vested with powers to delimit secondary schools, to administer secondary education funds to be created, to organise a service corps of teachers, to maintain public registers of the assets and liabilities of every secondary school in the area, to look to the proper functioning of managing committees of aided secondary schools, to distribute grants-in-aid to aided schools as per rules formulated. The Act is expected to give a new life and a new tone to secondary schools in the State. Some of the proposals require fresh reconsideration and modification. The first question arises in regard to the formation of Secondary Education Planning Areas. Opinion is divided on this question. One view is that each Planning area should consist of not more than two contiguous revenue taluks. Most districts have been already divided into two educational districts. Hence the more sensible course will be to make the territorial jurisdiction of a district educational officer coincide with each corresponding S. E. Planning Area.

As proposed, the Secondary Education Board will control only Board Schools, and partially secondary schools run by aided agencies. The Government may transfer each municipal school at a later time. Instead of making decisions for each municipal school later the Government may even now decide to transfer municipal schools to the S. E. Boards.

The composition of S. E. Boards is subject to controversy, as pointed out in the Committee's report. One view is that the District Educational Officer should not be a member of the Board, but should be an external authority responsible to the D.P.I. for the inspection of all secondary schools and supervising the administration of the Act in the Planning area. The other view is that the D.E.O. should be the Honorary Chairman of the Board. This view cannot be acceptable. Even so early as in 1924, non-officials served as Presidents of District Secondary Education Boards, whose functions were advisory. Today when there is no paucity of public-spirited men and women, officials should not be Chairmen of the S. E. Boards. The D.E.O. must, in my opinion, be a member of the Board, to guide and ensure the efficient working of the Board. He must not be kept out of the Board. The Secretaryship of the Board may be held by a senior Headmaster of a public school in the area or the District Educational Officer. A junior educational officer may not be able to give satisfaction and command respect.

Apart from nominated members, there may be one elected representative of teachers, and one elected representative of managements, and one elected representative of municipalities in the Planning area.

The Service Cadre is as proposed open to the employees of the board schools, and statutory provision will be made guaranteeing right conditions of service. Teachers in aided high schools also may be included in the service cadre of the S.E. Board; and the ideal of the unification of the teach-

ing profession in the State may be fulfilled. There is no wisdom in the proposal made by the Committee that the first appointments should be made by the State Public Service Commission; schools will suffer for want of teachers too often. The first appointments may be made by the managements of aided schools or municipalities or S.E. Boards in the case of board schools. There is no necessity to bring in Service Commission. Further promotions and prospects may be looked after by the respective managements, subject to approval by S. E. Boards. Even now, a condition for the recognition of secondary schools is the proper constitution of managing committees of private aided secondary schools. This is reiterated in the Grants Committee' report. A few elucidations have been added. Membership need not be hereditary, as capacity to administer public institutions is not in all cases, inherited.

The existing condition regarding endowments is mentioned; but it will cover for only six sections of a high school. This is a hard condition to satisfy. An endowment of Rs. 5,000 for every additional section, besides supplying necessary accommodation, equipment and other facilities for the new sections, is demanded. This condition is unnecessary. The original endowment of Rs. 30,000 may be for 18 sections, at the rate of three sections in each standard (new term for Form); and a maximum of Rs. 50,000 may be fixed for more than 18 sections, as endowment for a school.

The Grants Committee is for maintaining the status quo as regards the tuition fees, which vary in different schools. A uniform rate of tuition fees may be adopted for all the schools in the State; if considered necessary, a special rate for schools in Madras city may be permitted and fixed now. The rates of tuition fees should not be left to the discretion of individual managements who may raise the rates of fees too often.

The Education Grants Committee have applied their minds to evolve a formula for distributing grants-in-aid to aided high schools, but have contented themselves with approving the system which has been in vogue for the past one decade and more. One fails to see how the net cost may be calculated without taking into consideration the actual income of a school. The term "notional income" is invented to put more money above the net cost into the hands of each management every year at the expense of the tax-payer. The Government may straightway pay each management the full net cost every year, the difference between the actual income and the actual expenditure. No school levies for eight instalments and at the standard rates stated in Madras Educational Rules. Why should any calculation be made on rates and instalments which are but fictitous. No management should be paid any surplus, much less "Excess Surplus". The approach of the Grants Committee is ununderstandable. But this is the main purpose for which the Committee was appointed. The Grants Committee have taken great pains to formulate rules for regulating fee-remissions and fee-concessions. Their definition of a "poor" pupil is a forward suggestion.

R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.
Thillaisthanam.

## THE MADRAS STATE SCHOOL SERVANTS' ASSOCIATION, MADURAI

The First Annual Conference of the Madras State School Servants' Association will be held in Madurai in the third week of May, 1959. Mr. K. Kamaraj, the Chief Minister of Madras and Mr. N. D. Sundaravadivelu, M.A., L.T., Director of Public Instruction, Madras have kindly consented to participate in the conference.

M. ALWAR.

# OUR BOOKSHELF

*School Organisation:* By Paul Verghese. Price: Rs. 2.25. (Macmillan & Co.).

Written by an experienced Principal of a Training College the book should really be of immense use to Training College pupils and even teachers who need a refresher course.

*Secondary School Administraion:* By S. N. Muckerji. Price: Rs. 10. (Acharya Book Depot, Baroda).

The book presents a dynamic approach to the solution of the problems facing the Secondary School Teacher and administrator of our country. All school libraries and educational institutions will be well advised in having this book in their libraries.

*Dusty-C 1; The Scare Crow-C 2:* By Dora Castley, Sheila Carstairs and Kathleen Fowler. Price: 1s. 9d. each. (Thomas Nelson and Sons).

These are the first two books of the Meckee Platform Readers the purpose of which is to provide the children with real stories, with plot, suspense, humour and surprise. The stories in these books deal with adventures that befall children and pets and are illustrated in colours.

*About Indian Birds:* By Leeq Futehally and Salim Ali. Price: Rs. 2. (Blackie and Sons).

In this interesting and illustrated book of 82 pages the authors tell in simple language about Indian birds under nine headings. How they approach the subject can be summarised thus: "Man could not live on this earth if there were no birds". The general reader will find the book highly informative and useful by way of widening his general knowledge.

*Teaching:* Vol. XXXI — Number-3, March, 1959. Price: 1.50. (Oxford University Press).

This quarterly Journal for teachers devotes the entire number to the subject of discipline in schools. As many as nine articles by eminent educationists as well as the Editorial contain well-thought-out discussions and suggestions for tackling the question of discipline.

C. R.

*Science in Everyday Life—Book I:* By A. Verstraeten and N. A. Watts. Published by Orient Longmans, Madras. Price Rs. 3.50 nP.

This handy volume with all common aspects of life, viewed from a scientific angle, is excellently written. The treatment of each topic is very simple and the language used is easily comprehensible by the age group for whom the book is intended. Draft syllabus issued by the All India Council of Secondary Education, Government of India, New Delhi for Higher Secondary Schools has been closely followed. Care has been taken to avoid any mathematical calculations at this stage. Chapter activities, Note book exercises and Laboratory work suggested at the end of each chapter is a new innovation adopted by the authors. Teachers and pupils alike will be immensely benefited by going through them systematically. Ample illustrations are given and most of them are self-explanatory. It would have been better if the publishers had added colour plates in natural colours for the diagrams on kinds of clouds on page 54.

P. V. R.

# THE SOUTH INDIA TEACHERS' UNION

## ANNUAL REPORT

The Executive Board of the South India Teachers' Union has great pleasure in presenting to the General Body the 50th Annual Report of the Union for the period 1st April, 1958 to 31st March, 1959.

*Strength :* Twelve District Teachers' Guilds are affiliated to the Union. The Kanyakumari District Guild has to be organised.

*Office-bearers :* At the Annual General Body Meeting held at Palayamkottai on 30th May, 1958 the following office-bearers were elected for the year 1958-59 :—

*President :*

Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan.

*Vice-President :*

(i) Smt. Saraswathi Srinivasan.
(ii) Sri N. Venkatachalam Aiyengar.

*Secretary :*

Sri V. Arunajatai.

*Joint Secretary :*

Sri T. V. Arumugam

*Treasurer :*

Sri P. V. Ramaswami.

*Vigilance Committee :* Sri K. Krishna Iyer of Tuticorin was elected Convener and Messrs. S. S. Narayanaswamy, V. Mariarathnam, S. R. Narayana Rao and G. J. Jayanathan were elected members.

*The Executive Board :* The Executive Board met four times during the year under report (27-5-58 at Palayamkottai, 19-7-58 at Madras, 13-12-58 at Coimbatore, 7-3-59 at Madras) and transacted the following business :—

1. Passing of the Annual Report.
2. Election of Members to the working committee.
3. The celebration of the 28th South Indian Education Week.
4. Arrangements for the 49th State Educational Conference.
5. Election of Representatives to the Council of the A.I.F.E.A.
6. Felicitations to Sri A. M. Kanniappa Mudaliar on the National Award for teachers.

Resolutions on the following topics were passed and communicated to the authorities.

1. Pension Scheme.
2. Educational fee Concessions.
3. Model questions for S.S.L.C. Examinations.
4. Grant-in-aid code, First set of recommendations.
5. Dearness allowance, House rent allowance, Medical facilities, Leave rules.
6. Revision of Salary Scales.
7. The policy of the Government towards fee-levying elementary schools.

On 7-3-1959, the Presidents and Secretaries of the District Teachers' Guilds were invited to give suggestions for sending a memorandum to Government on the first set of recommendations of the Grant-in-aid code committee.

*The Working Committee :* The Working Committee met on 19-7-58 and elected Sri C. Ranganatha Aiyengar as Journal Secretary and Messrs V. B. Murthi, T. S. Rajagopala Aiyengar and T. V. Krishnamurthi as Asst. Journal Secretaries.

It passed the Budget for the year 1958-59.

The Madras members of the working committee met on 13-3-59 and scrutinised the ballot papers received in connection with the election of President to the 49th Madras State Educational Conference. They also met informally to discuss matters relating to the administration of the Union.

*The 48th Madras State Educational Conference:* The Conference was held at Palayamkottai from 28th to 30th May, 1958 under the distinguished Presidentship of Sri G. R. Damodaran, Principal, P.S.G. College of Technology, Peelamedu and President, Coimbatore District Teachers' Guild.

Sri P. T. Thanu Pillai, M.P., inaugurated the Conference and Sri I. A. Chidambaram Pillai, Chairman of the Reception Committee delivered his welcome address.

The Educational Exhibition was opened by Rev. Fr. K. A. Susai S.J., Principal and Rector, St. Xavier's College, Palayamkottai.

The Sabehesan Memorial Lecture was delivered by Mr. S. David Michael, Professor, St. Xavier's College. Palayamkottai.

The following sectional Conferencss were held:

1. PRIMARY AND BASIC EDUCATION SECTION:

Chairman: Mrs. Saraswathy Srinivasan.

Convener:

2. SECONDARY AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION SECTION:

Chairman: Sri M. V. Vadivelu Mudaliar.

Convener: Sri E. Venkatesalu.

3. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION SECTION:

Chairman: Sri J. Vedasiromani.

Convener: Sri M. V. Subramaniam.

4. ADMINISTRATION, ORGANISATION AND TEACHER—EDUCATION SECTION:

Chairman: Sri V. Anthoniswamy.

Convener:

5. CLASSROOM TEACHERS' CONFERENCE:

Chairman: Sri S. S. Narayanaswamy.

Convener: Sri S. Subba Rao.

6. ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS' CONFERENCE:

Chairman: Sri M. S. Selvaraj, M.L.C.

Convener: Sri S. R. Narayana Rao.

The State Conference began with the Elementary School Teachers' Conference in the morning of the first day and the General Conference took place in the afternoon.

The Golden Jubilee of the Union was celebrated at the time of the State Educational Conference at Palayamkottai. The Golden Jubilee address was delivered by Mr. Humayun Kabir, Union Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural affairs.

## THE 33rd All-INDIA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

The Conference was held at Chandigarh under the Presidentship of Dr. K. L. Shrimali.

The Representatives of the Union attended the Conference and the Council meeting.

## THE 28TH SOUTH INDIAN EDUCATION WEEK

The week was celebrated throughout the State from the 26th October to 2nd November 1958. His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. L. Mathias, Archbishop of Madras, Mylapore, was the Chairman of the Central Education Week Committee. He sent a generous donation of Rs. 100 for the celebration of the Education Week. Fifteen Associations

sponsored the Education Week. Reports of Celebrations of the Education Week were received from many Teachers' Associations of the State.

## OUR DISTRICT GUILDS

Reports of Annual Meetings and other activities were received from all District Guilds except South Arcot, and the Nilgiris.

Efforts made to revive the Salem District Guild bore fruit in the formation first of the City Teachers' Federation in Salem. A number of Teachers' Associations have since joined and the Office-bearers of the Salem District Guild have been elected. Thanks are due to the members for their persistent and sincere work, which has been not a little responsible, for our meeting here to day to hold our State Annual Educational Conference.

## OUR JOURNALS

The financial position of the "South Indian Teacher" is satisfactory, but that of the "Balar Kalvi" is very poor. The number of subscribers has also diminished. It was resolved to continue the separate publication of the "Balar Kalvi" during the year under report, under one account, namely, the Journals Account.

Unless members take more interest in the "Balar Kalvi", and enrol more subscribers, separate publication will be practically impossible.

## THE SOUTH INDIA TEACHERS' UNION BENEVOLENT FUND

Of late this Fund has not been thriving as well as it did, when it was started. The Fund is intended to help teachers in times of sickness or their dependents if left destitute. The subscription is only small, four annas per year. If all teachers take interest in the Fund and make it a solemn duty to pay the small annual subscription regularly, it will really serve the purpose.

## THE S.I.T.U. COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

For want of proper facilities, further work on the Test Papers could not be done. It is hoped that next year, the Council will be able to give a better account.

## THE S.I.T.U. PUBLICATIONS

The sale of the two books published in 1957 is fairly progressing. A few more books are proposed to be published in the course of this year.

## THE S.I.T.U. GOLDEN JUBILEE BUILDING

This was opened in July 1957. As the Protection Fund Office building had been obtained on lease, this building has been rented to a printing press.

## TEACHERS AND THE NATIONAL AWARD

The institution of National Award for Teachers is a recognition of the important and meritorious service done by them for the Nation. That the award was first instituted this year and the first year award came to Sri A. M. Kanniappa Mudaliar, a staunch worker of the Union and at present the administrator of the S.I.T.U. Benevolent Fund, should make every one of us proud and happy. The S.I.T.U. at the meeting of the Executive Board held on 7th March, 1959 felicitated him on the signal honour conferred upon him.

## OUR IMPORTANT VISITORS

Sri K. G. Saiyidain, Secretary, Ministry of Education, Government of India, kindly paid a visit to the office of the Union and had informal talks with workers.

A team of American experts now in our country to study and report on Technical Education in particular was taken to the office of the Union by our friend Sri S. Natarajan. Tea was arranged and the work of the Union was explained to them.

## W.C.O.T.P., A.I.F.E.A., AND S.I.T.U.

The South India Teachers' Union is enabled to have close association with the All India Federation through our President Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan and Sri C. Ranganatha Iyengar, our Journal Secretary and with the World Confederation of the Teaching Profession through Sri S. Natarajan who was elected the Vice-President of the world organisation. We take this opportunity of offering our felicitations to him on this high honour. His active association with us and with the W.C.O.T.P. has helped to put the South India Teachers' Union in the world Map of Educational Organisations and we take this opportunity of thanking Sri S. Natarajan for it. His extenive tours abroad will, we have no doubt, be a source of strength both to teachers and to the government in formulating educational schemes.

## THE WORK OF THE UNION

Representations, Memoranda and personal contact with the authorities and M.L.C.'s by the President of the Union have been a chief feature of the work of the Union during the year under report. Whenever any crisis arose the Union not only sent written representations but its president met the authorities concerned and represented to them the details of the case. When the government announced their policy of not giving any grant to fee-levying elementary schools, the Executive Board at Coimbatore took the right stand that there should under no circumstances be any cut in the salaries of teachers or any retrenchment, in case some of the managements chose to close the schools. Since then the government have practically adopted the suggestion of the Union. The Union has been pressing the following points for immediate acceptance and implementation.

1. The age of retirement of teachers should be 60 years.

2. For purposes of pension breaks should be condoned and rules regarding this should be interpreted liberally. As a result of the representation by the Union further amendments to pension rules were issued in November, 1958.

3. The pension scheme should come into force for all categories of teachers and members of non-teaching staff from 1st April, 1955. The principle of at least 25% of the average monthly salary for the last three years of service should be taken as the basis for the amount of pension for all categories of teachers.

4. House rent allowance and medical and other facilities should be given to teachers as for N.G.O.'s.

5. There should be no discrimination among teachers serving under different agencies and the same scales of pay should be given to teachers serving in local bodies. Whenever salaries of teachers were in arrears either in aided or in private institutions or those under District Boards or Municipalities, the Union immediately brought it to the notice of the government followed by the president personally interviewing the authorities and the Education Minister. On a represensation made by the Union, the government placed funds at the disposal of the special officer, Ramnad, to pay the arrears and the government, declined to accept the recommendations of the special officer, Tirunelveli, to revert to the local bodies scales for teachers who are getting at present Government scales. The Union is continuously bringing to the notice of the government that there are still some District Boards and Municipalities which have not adopted the government scales. It is hoped that when the Education Act is passed, all disparities will disappear and there will be parity of conditions of service for teachers under all agencies.

Regarding security of tenure, numerous amendments have been issued to

the agreement, to plug some of the loop-holes in the agreement. If one goes through the form of agreement in force some years back and the present form one will find that steps have been taken to give greater security of tenure. The first list of recommendations of the Education Grants committee refers in two places that statutory rules would be framed governing recognition of schools and indicating what constitutes mal-administration of schools.

The Financial statements are appended to this report.

## CONCLUSION

Elementary school teachers have reasons to feel thankful that their case has been fully and ably represented by the Union. At times the sky was overcast with dark clouds threatening to strike the life of the Elementary School teacher, pitiable and gloomy as it is. But, thanks to continuous representations made by the Union, the clouds are clearing and ere long we hope that justice will be meted out to this category of teachers.

Several problems in the wake of the reorganisation of Education, the first set of recommendations relating to grants for High Schools, the revision of the basis of grants for Elementary schools and the contemplated Education Act, require constant vigilance suitable action being based on justice and reason.

The Pay Commission is at work and it is a question of "now or never" so far as teachers are concerned. The Union is fully conscious of its responsibilities and takes this opportunity to assure every one that it will strive unceasingly for the cause of Education childern and teachers.

While we are thankful to the Government of our State for trying to come to the aid of teachers, we have to state that much remains to be done. An uphill task still remains. The Union appeals to all teachers to give their whole-hearted co-operation so that it may rise up to their expectations.

All these years the Union and the office-bearers without fear or favour have been carrying on their work, in spite of misrepresentations made against it. The Union has in a dignified manner been trying to dispel such misrepresentations. Now and then fissiparious tendencies may arise to disrupt our unity. But minor differences should not be magnified. All that we have achieved so far is due to the co-operative spirit of members of the teaching profession and this as well as unity in the entire rank should never be lost. United we stand, divided we fall. So let us keep in mind our matter and fall together for the greater glory of the profession and the Union.

# THE SOUTH INDIA TEACHERS' UNION

## MEETING NOTICE

A meeting of the Executive Board of the South India Teachers' Union will be held at 4 p.m. on Sunday 3rd May 1959 in the Municipal College, Salem. Members are cordially invited to attend.

V. ARUNAJATAI,
Secretary

## AGENDA

1. Minutes of the last meeting.
2. Statement by the President.
3. Consideration and passing of the Annual Report and the audited statement of accounts for the year 1958-59.
4. Ratification of the inclusion of delegates registered on and after 1st April 1959.
5. Special resolutions if any.
6. Any other business.

# THE SOUTH INDIA TEACHERS' UNION

*Statement of receipts and charges for the year ending 31-3-1959*

| Receipts | | | Rs. | nP. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balances on 1-4-1958: | | | | |
| Shares in S.I.T.U. Publications, Ltd. .. | | | 200 | 00 |
| Cash with Indian Bank Ltd., Mylapore: | | | | |
| Current account .. | | | 578 | 61 |
| Savings Bank account .. | | | 15 | 09 |
| Do. (B) account .. | | | 700 | 00 |
| Cash on hand .. | | | 155 | 78 |
| Stamps .. | | | 1 | 15 |
| With Balar Kalvi .. | | | 464 | 85 |
| | | | 2,115 | 48 |
| Affiliation fee .. | | | 1,257 | 60 |
| Individual subscription .. | | | 15 | 50 |
| Delegation fee: | | | | |
| 48th State Edl. Conference | | | 255 | 00 |
| 49th State Edl. Conference | | | 334 | 00 |
| Conference Report fee: | | | | |
| 48th State Conference .. | | | 28 | 00 |
| 49th State Conference .. | | | 13 | 00 |
| Interest on Deposit with Electricity Department .. | | | 0 | 80 |
| Education Week .. | | | 140 | 00 |
| Sabhesan Thanksgiving Fund | | | 26 | 00 |
| Contribution towards salary from S. I. Teacher .. | | | 700 | 00 |
| Golden Jubilee Souvenir .. | | | 268 | 00 |
| Mis. Receipts: | | | | |
| Royalty from M/s. Macmillan & Co., Ltd. .. | | | 34 | 38 |
| Donations .. | | | 153 | 00 |
| Refund of Incometax .. | | | 1 | 81 |
| Building Fund .. | | | 10 | 00 |
| Other mis. items .. | | | 158 | 80 |
| From South Indian Teacher | | | 145 | 28 |
| Rent from Golden Jubilee Building (including advance of Rs. 390.00) .. | | | 1,105 | 00 |
| Percentage of Profit from S.I.T.U. Publications Ltd. .. | | | 47 | 00 |
| Sale of publications .. | | | 112 | 19 |
| Suspense Receipts .. | | | 4 | 00 |
| The 32nd All-India Educational Conference Account: | | | | |
| Transfer of balance as per details in separate statement | 4,080 | 08 | | |
| Interest from Bank | 9 | 16 | | |
| Receipt towards cost of Report | 213 | 50 | | |
| | 4,302 | 74 | | |
| *Less* Payment for printing Report | 1,150 | 55 | | |
| | | | 3,152 | 19 |
| Total | | | 10,077 | 03 |

| Charges | Rs. | nP. |
|---|---|---|
| Salary .. | 1,200 | 58 |
| Postage .. | 260 | 51 |
| Office stationery .. | 105 | 88 |
| Telephone charges .. | 232 | 13 |
| Reception to Guests .. | 184 | 13 |
| Executive Board Meeting expenses .. | 100 | 14 |
| Contingencies .. | 254 | 17 |
| Conveyance charges .. | 97 | 56 |
| Travelling allowances .. | 551 | 02 |
| Rent .. | 303 | 00 |
| Electric current .. | 152 | 07 |
| Books and publications .. | 15 | 12 |
| Mis. Printing charges .. | 70 | 46 |
| Audit fee .. | 125 | 00 |
| Affiliation fee to A.I.F.E.A. (1958 & 1959) .. | 125 | 00 |
| Education Week .. | 76 | 08 |
| Repairs to Golden Jubilee Building .. | 359 | 89 |
| Science Seminar .. | 343 | 67 |
| Interest on loan paid to Benevolent Fund .. | 140 | 00 |
| Conference Report .. | 69 | 90 |
| Golden Jubilee Souvenir .. | 44 | 00 |
| Delegation fee paid to 33rd All India Edl. Conference .. | 25 | 00 |
| Furniture .. | 221 | 33 |
| Mis. Payments: | | |
| Donation to Mr. V Sarangapani Naidu .. | 100 | 00 |
| Donation to Jha Memorial Fund .. | 100 | 00 |
| Other miscellaneous items .. | 17 | 90 |
| Contribution to Journals .. | 1,798 | 36 |
| Advance for drainage and water works .. | 1,230 | 09 |
| Repairs to Typewriter .. | 134 | 18 |
| Gratuity to Clerk (Retd.) .. | 200 | 00 |
| Conveyance allowance to Treasurer .. | 36 | 25 |
| Bank charges .. | 6 | 00 |
| Balances on 31—3—1959: | | |
| Refundable Deposit for Telephone .. | 50 | 00 |
| Shares in S.I.T.U. Publications, Ltd. .. | 200 | 00 |
| Cash with Indian Bank Ltd. Mylapore: | | |
| Current a/c. .. | 726 | 63 |
| S.B. (B) a/c. .. | 31 | 62 |
| Cash on hand .. | 170 | 09 |
| Stamps .. | 2 | 86 |
| With journals .. | 197 | 87 |
| Due from AIFEA for Medals and distribution expenses .. | 18 | 54 |
| Total | 10,077 | 03 |

Examined and found correct.

V. ARUNAJATAI, *Secretary.*

P. V. RAMASWAMI, *Treasurer.*

22-4-1959

V. SOUNDARARAJAN CO.,
*Chartered Accountants.*

# THE SOUTH INDIAN TEACHER AND BALAR KALVI

*Statement of receipts and charges for the year ending 31-3-1959*

| Receipts | Rs. | nP. | Charges | Rs. | nP. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balances on 1—4—1958 : | | | Due to S.I.T.U. on 1-4-1958 : | | |
| Shares in S.I.T.U. Publications, Ltd. .. | 200 | 00 | S. I. Teacher .. | 145 | 28 |
| | | | Balar Kalvi .. | 464 | 85 |
| Cash with Indian Bank, Ltd. Mylapore : | | | Journals Printing .. | 3,521 | 07 |
| | | | Paper .. | 2,378 | 99 |
| Current account .. | 315 | 19 | Salary contribution to S.I.T.U. | 700 | 00 |
| Savings Bank account .. | 11 | 46 | Postage .. | 585 | 67 |
| Cash with Indo-Commercial Bank, Ltd., Mylapore : | | | Bank commission .. | 11 | 15 |
| | | | Contingencies and stationery | 99 | 16 |
| Savings Bank account .. | 28 | 73 | Conveyance charges .. | 39 | 63 |
| Cash on hand .. | 2 | 82 | Travelling allowance to Journal Secretary .. | 92 | 50 |
| Stamps on hand .. | 1 | 83 | Advertisement Commission .. | 90 | 00 |
| | 560 | 03 | Travelling allowance .. | 124 | 00 |
| Subscriptions to journals .. | 4,222 | 44 | Mis. Printing charges .. | 152 | 88 |
| Advertisements .. | 1,872 | 50 | Balances on 31—3—1959 : | | |
| Sale of publications .. | 15 | 09 | Shares in S.I.T.U. Publications Ltd. .. | 200 | 00 |
| Mis. Receipts .. | 356 | 45 | | | |
| Contribution from 32nd All-India Educational Conference | 1,798 | 36 | Cash with Indian Bank Ltd., Mylapore .. | 406 | 33 |
| Due to S.I.T.U. on 31-3-59 .. | 197 | 87 | Cash on hand .. | 8 | 51 |
| Interest from bank .. | 0 | 94 | Stamps .. | 3 | 66 |
| | 9,023 | 68 | | 9,023 | 68 |

C. RANGANATHA AIYENGAR,
*Journal Secretary.*

P. V. RAMASWAMI, *Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct.

V. SOUNDARARAJAN CO..
*Chartered Accountants.*

# THE SABHESAN THANKSGIVING FUND

*(as on 31-3-1959)*

| Receipts | Rs. | nP. | Charges | Rs. | nP. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on 1—4—1958 .. | 671 | 34 | Balance on 31—3—1959 : | | |
| *Add* interest from Fixed Deposits .. | 26 | 00 | Fixed Deposit with the M.T.G. Co-op. Society Ltd. | 650 | 00 |
| | | | With the Union | 47 | 34 |
| | 697 | 34 | | 697 | 34 |

Examined and found correct.

22-4-1959

V. SOUNDARARAJAN & CO.,
*Chartered Accountants.*

# THE S. I. T. U. BENEVOLENT FUND

*Statement of receipts and charges for the year ending 31-3-1959*

| Receipts | Rs. | nP. | Charges | Rs. | nP. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Opening balance : | | | Conveyance charges .. | 0 | 14 |
| Cash with Indian Bank, Ltd. Mylapore : | | | Postage .. | 6 | 20 |
| | | | Closing balance : | | |
| Savings Bank account .. | 330 | 93 | Cash with Indian Bank Ltd., Mylapore .. | 544 | 21 |
| Cash on hand .. | 5 | 89 | Cash on hand .. | 0 | 48 |
| Stamps .. | 0 | 68 | Suspense due from Union .. | 3 | 00 |
| | 337 | 50 | | | |
| Subscriptions .. | 66 | 75 | | | |
| Interest from Bank and Loan | 147 | 78 | | | |
| Donation .. | 2 | 00 | | | |
| | 554 | 03 | | 554 | 03 |

Examined and found correct.
V. SOUNDARARAJAN & CO.,
*Chartered Accountants.*

# THE S. I. T. U. COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

*Statement of receipts and charges for the year 1958*

| Receipts | Rs. | nP. | Charges | Rs. | nP. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on 1—1—1958 : | | | Contingencies .. | 7 | 03 |
| Fixed Deposit with the M.T.G. Co-op. Society .. | 430 | 00 | Conveyance charges .. | 1 | 77 |
| | | | Postage .. | 22 | 84 |
| Cash with Indian Bank, Mylapore — S.B. a/c. .. | 446 | 80 | Printing .. | 18 | 36 |
| Cash on hand .. | 1 | 22 | Advance refunded to Union | 18 | 00 |
| | | | Balance on 31—12—1958 : | | |
| | 878 | 02 | Fixed Deposit with the M.T.G. Co-op. Society, Ltd. | 800 | 00 |
| Subscription (ordy.) .. | 53 | 00 | Cash with Indian Bank, Ltd. | 85 | 00 |
| Interest from F.D. and Bank | 27 | 79 | Cash on hand .. | 5 | 81 |
| | 958 | 81 | | 958 | 81 |

Examined and found correct.
V. SOUNDARARAJAN & CO.,
*Chartered Accountants.*

22-4-1959

# THE S. I. T. U. PROFESSION TRUST FUND

*Balance Sheet as on 31st December 1958*

| Liabilities | Rs. nP. | Assets | Rs. nP. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on 1—1—1958 .. | 3,408 85 | Indian Bank, Ltd., Triplicane. S.B. account .. | 125 80 |
| Add interest from Bank .. | 3 07 | Suspence with the S.I.T. Union | 3,286 12 |
| | 3,411 92 | | 3,411 92 |

V. ARUNAJATAI, *Secretary.*

P. V. RAMASWAMI, *Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct.

V. SOUNDARARAJAN CO.,
*Chartered Accountants.*

# XXXII ALL INDIA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE, MADRAS

*Statement of receipts and Disbursements for the period from 1st February to 13th September, 1958*

| Receipts | Rs. nP. | Disbursements | Rs. nP. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Balances, 1st Feb. 1958:* (Vide Statement for the period from 27th July, 1957, to 31st Jan. 1958) | | *Outstanding Expenses on 1st Feb. 1958: Disbursed:* | |
| Cash on hand .. | 34 21 | Audit fees .. | 150 00 |
| Cash with the Indian Bank. Ltd., Mylapore: | | Publication of Report .. | 354 73 |
| In Current Account .. | 1,281 .33 | Contribution to AIFEA .. | 100 00 |
| In Savings Bank Account in the name of the South India Teachers' Union (B Account) .. | 3,750 00 | Travelling Expenses .. | 180 00 |
| Advertisement charges Recoverable (Since recovered) | 462 50 | Transport, etc. .. | 786 79 |
| Interst from Bank account .. | 33 56 | Undisbursed as per contra .. | 3,778 48 |
| Reception Committee Fees .. | 20 00 | | 5,350 00 |
| Refund of balance of Deposit by the Corporation of Madras Water Works Engineer .. | 70 00 | Transfer to the South India Teachers' Union as per the Resolution of the *Reception Committee* on 9-9-1958: | |
| *Undisbursed Outstanding expenses:* (*Provision* / *Balance*) | | Cash on hand .. | 1 36 |
| Publication of Report — 3,000 00 / 2,645 27 | | Cash with the Indian Bank Ltd. In Savings Bank Account (B a/c) .. | 107 46 |
| Travelling Expenses — 600 0 / 420 00 | | Due from the AIFEA for cost of medals and distribution expenses .. | 18 54 |
| Transport, etc. — 1,500 00 / 713 21 | 3,778 48 | Advances for drainage and Water works .. | 1,230 09 |
| | | Other transfers .. | 2,722 63 |
| Total Rs. | 9,430 08 | Total Rs. | 9,430 08 |

Examined and found correct.

Madras 22-4-1959

V. SOUNDARARAJAN & CO.,
*Chartered Accountants.*

# THE SOUTH INDIA TEACHERS' UNION

## Executive Board

OFFICE-BEARERS—

* 1. *President* :—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN, B.A., L.T., M.L.C., *Headmaster,* Hindu High School, Triplicane, Madras-5.

* 2. *Vice-President* :—(i) SMT. SARASWATHI SRINIVASAN, B.A., L.T., *Headmistress,* Avvai Home, Adyar, Madras-20.

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9. SRI J. SOUNDARARAJAN, *Headmaster,* Danish Mission High School, Tiruvannamalai.

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CHINGLEPUT—

11. SRI JOHN WILSON, B.A., L.T., Anderson High School, Kancheepuram.

12. SRI K. N. VEERARAGHAVAN, Corley High School, Tambaram.

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16. SRI H. VAIDYANATHAN, National Girls' High School, Triplicane.

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* 18. SRI P. S. SUBRAMANIAM, B.A., L.T., V. M. Board High School, Periyakulam.

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23. SRI A. PAUL, *Headmaster,* Blake High School, Tanjore.

24. SRI S. BALASUBRAMANIAM, National High School, Nagapattinam.

TIRUNELVELI—

* 25. SRI A. S. B. PHILIP, B.A., L.T, Schaffter High School, Tirunelveli

26. SRI P. SWARNAPANDIAN, Walker Middle School, Dhonvur.

TIRUCHIRAPALLI—

* 27. SRI R. BHUVARAHAN, M.A., L.T., *Headmaster,* S. M. High School, Woriyur.

28. SRI N. K. VENUGOPAL, *Headmaster,* N. C. B. Aryan Secondary School, Tiruchirapalli.

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* 31. *Administrator, Ben. Fund* :—SRI A. M. KANNIAPPA MUDALIAR, B.A., L.T., *Head*master, Pachaiappas High School, Kanchipuram, Chingleput.

* indicates Working Committee members.

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| Dt. Guild | President | Secretary | No. of Assns. | Members | Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| North Arcot | Janab C. M. Fazlur Rahman, Headmaster, Islamiah High School, Pernambut. | Sri A. R. Chandarasekharan, Islamiah High School, Pernambut. | 50 | 1,269 | 1957-58 |
| South Arcot | Sri C. Subramania Mudaliar, M.A., L.T., Headmaster, Gandhi Memorial High School, Tiruvennainallur. | Sri P. Kulandaivelu Pillai, M.A., B.T., Board High School, Kallakurichi. | 22 | 533 | 1956-57 |
| Chingleput | Sri A. S. Johnson, M.A., L.T., Headmaster, St. Columbus High School, Chingleput. | Sri T. E. Santhanam Headmaster, Sri Ramakrishna Mission Boys School, Chingleput. | 31+1* | 480 | 1957-58 |
| Coimbatore | Sri G. R. Damodaran, B.Sc., A.M.I.E., Principal, P.S.G. College of Technology, Peelamedu. | Sri T. R. Radhakrishnan B.A., B.T. Headmaster, Suburban High School, Ramnagar, Coimbatore. | 72 | 989 | 1956-57 |
| Madras | Sri N. S. Visvanathan, Headmaster, National High School for Boys, Triplicane, Madras-5. | (i) T. S. Rajagopala Iyengar, Hindu High School, Triplicane, Madras-5. (ii) L. Mariyaprakasam, Santhome High School, Mylapore, Madras-4. | | .. | |
| Ramnad | Sri P. Doraikannoo Mudaliyar, M.A., M.A., L.T., Dip. Econ., Principal, Dr. A. C. Training College, Karaikudi. | Sri P. V. Srinivasan, Lecturer, Dr. A. C. Training College, Karaikudi. | 56+39* | N. A. | 1958-59 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Madurai | Sri S. Krishna Iyengar, B.A., L.T., Sethupathi High School, Madurai. | Sri K. S. Krishnan, M.A., B.T., Sethupathi High School, Madurai. | 44+1* | N. A. | 1958-59 |
| Salem | Sri E. Shanmugam, B.A, L.T., Headmaster, Board High School, Krishnagiri. | Sri N. Nanjappa, M.A., L.T., Headmaster, Board High School, Papireddipatti. | 32 | N. A. | 1958-59 |
| Tanjore | Sri J. A. Paulraj, Headmaster, C.S.I. High School, Nagapattinam. | Sri S. Balasubramaniam, National High School, Nagapattinam. | 56+8* | N. A. | 1958-59 |
| Tirunelveli | Sri V. Antonyswamy, B.A. (Hons.), L.T., Headmaster, Subbia Vidyalayam High School, Tuticorin. | Sri K. John Raj Nayakam, B.A., L.T., Caldwell High School, Tuticorin. | 76 | 880 | 1957-58 |
| Tiruchirapalli | Sri Theodore Samuel, Principal, Bishop Heber High School, Puthur, Trichy. | Sri N. K. Venugopal, B.A., B.Ed., Headmaster, N. C. B. Ariyan Secondary School, Teppakulam, Tiruchy. | 35 | 695 | 1957-58 |
| The Nilgiris | Sri George Gnanarathnam, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Municipal High School, Ootacamund. | Sri S. Albert Gnanadorai, B.Sc., B.T., Municipal High School, Ootacamund. | 11+1* | N. A. | 1957-58 |

* Represents the No. of Elementary School Range Associations. N. A. = Not Available.

# LIST OF DELEGATES TO THE 49th MADRAS STATE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE, SALEM

NORTH ARCOT

*Subramania Sastrigal H.S., Arni—*

1. Sri Krishnamurthy
2. „ S. Subramaniam
3. „ S. Srinivasan
4. „ A. Sitharaman
5. „ A. M. Krishnamurthy
6. „ A. S. Margabandhu Sarma

*Islamiah H.S., Melvishram—*

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9. „ Abdullah Basha Sahib
10. „ T. M. Frakthullah Sahib
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12. „ T. V. Ranganathan
13. „ A. V. Arunachalam
14. „ K. Nagarajan
15. „ N. Rajakannu

*Ramakrishna H.S., Tiruppathur—*

16. Sri K. S. Viswanathan, B.A., L.T.
17. „ A. P. Narasimha Iyer.

*Don. Sav. H.S., Chetput—*

18. Sri V. S. A. Ulaganathan

*Mazharul Uloom H.S., Ambur—*

19. Sri M. Md. Yadya Sahib
20. „ S. Srinivasa Iyer
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23. „ M. Balasundaram

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24. Sri S. G. Chennesakesavalu Reddiyar
25. „ R. M. Shanmugam, B.A., B.T.
26. „ R. Doraiswami Iyengar, B.A., B.T.
27. „ R. Kothandaraman, B.A., B.T.
28. „ V. Arunachala Sastriyar
29. „ R. C. Annamalai
30. „ S. K. Lakshmana Mudaliyar

*Goodlet H. S., Sholinger—*

31. Sri J. John Dorairaj
32. „ S. Y. Raj
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34. „ J. Abraham
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*Islamiah H.S., Pernambut—*

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38. „ B. Lazar
39. „ E. M. Habibuddin
40. „ M. Nageswaran
41. „ K. Sadanandam
42. „ S. Ahmadullah
43. „ U. A. Obaidur Rahman

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44. Sri Thanikavelu
45. „ D. Raghavendran

*Danish Mission H.S., Tiruvannamalai—*

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47. „ J. Balasundaram
48. „ A. R. Isaacs
49. „ D. George Arthur
50. „ Wilson Dhanaraj
51. „ L. Aruldoss
52. „ Syed Rafiuddin
53. „ S. Viswanatha Sarma
54. „ I. John Lazarus
55. „ S. G. Arumainayagam

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*D.V.C. H.S., Srimushnam—*

56. Sri L. Balanarayanan
57. „ N. Narasimhan
58. „ S. V. Narayanan, B.A., L.T.
59. „ T. N. Thirumalaithathachari, B.Sc., B.Ed.

CHINGLEPUT

*Pachaiappa's H. S., Kancheepuram—*

60. Sri A. M. Kanniappa Mudaliar
61. „ N. L. Mirajkar

*Singaram Pillai H.S., Villivakam—*

62. Sri R. Mahadevan

*Corley H.S., Thambaram—*

63. Sri C. William, B.A., L.T.
64. „ P. Arumainayagam
65. „ A. Manickam
66. „ D. T. Dorairaj
67. „ K. N. Venkataraghavan
68. „ K. N. Devanathan
69. „ V. C. Thangavelan
70. „ A. V. Daniel
71. „ K. V. Raghavan

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79. „ M. Ponnusamy

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86. „ R. Muthuswami
87. „ P. A. Kuppuraman

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106. „ Kastini Rangaswamy
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Madras-20.

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178. „ G. Michael

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179. Sri Michael Ponnuswamy

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184. „ S. Kuppuswamy, B.A.,B.T.

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205. „ S. M. Job.

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220. „ V. Venkataraman
221. „ A. Aiyasami
222. „ S. C. Venkatachalam
223. „ A. Varadarajan
224. „ N. P. Subbarathnam

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226. „ R. Arunachalam

*Board H.S., Vanavasi*—
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231. „ R. Nagaraja Rao, B.A.,L.T.
232. „ N. Vadivelan

TANJORE

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234. „ R. Ramanathan

*Town High School, Kumbakonam*—
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*Findlay High School, Mannargudi*—
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239. „ Vidwan M. S. Narayana Iyengar
240. „ S. Krishnaswamy, B.Sc., B.T.
241. „ S. Thomas, B.A., L.T.
242. „ N. P. Paul Appavoo

*T. A. H.S., Tiruvidaimarudur*—
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*St. Peters' High School, Tanjore*—
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245. „ G. Sankaran
246. „ Athishtanathan
247. „ R. Srinivasan
248. „ M. Ramanathan
249. „ G. Vetharakkam
250. „ D. Ponnia
251. „ G. Vetharaman
252. „ T. P. Paulraj

*National Ele.S., P. N. Bank, Nagapattinam—*
253. Sri G. J. Jayanathan
254. „ S. Rajaram
255. „ Marimuthu
256. „ C. Umamaheswaran
257. „ V. Padmanabhan
258. „ R. Venkataraman
259. „ V. Shanmuga Sundaram

*Sambandam H.S., Sembanarkoil—*
260. Sri C. Kunchithapatham

*C.S.I. H.S., Nagapattinam—*
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262. „ A. S. Durairaj, B.A., L.T.
263. „ J. J. Devaram
264. „ R. Santhosam
265. „ V. Maikandasivan
266. „ R. Rasu
267. „ M. Simpson

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268. Sri A. K. Rangarajan
269. „ H. Krishna Rao
270. „ R. Bashyam
271. „ S. Srinivasan
272. „ R. S. Krishnamurthy Rao

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274. „ A. Rajagopalan
275. „ S. Seshan
276. „ N. Ramasubramaniam
277. „ G. Varadarajan
278. „ N. Lakhsmana Rao

*The Middle School, Thiruvannaikoil—*
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281. „ V. P. Ramaswamy Iyengar
282. „ S. Thiruvankatachari
283. „ S. Narayanan
284. „ A. Annaji Rao

*E. R. High School, Trichy—*
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286. „ P. S. Ramaswami
287. „ V. Naganathan
288. „ T. M. Srinivasan
289. „ S. Eswaran
290. „ T. M. Thyagarajan
291. „ A. G. Balasubramaniam
292. „ T. R. Radhakrishnan
293. „ U. S. Sethupathi
294. „ A. V. Krishnan

*Zamindars High School, Turaiyur—*
295. Sri N. R. Jayaraman

*National College School, Trichy—*
296. Sri D. Srinivasa Iyengar, M.A., L.T.
297. „ D. S. Rengachariyar, M.A., L.T.
298. „ R. Swaminathan, B.A., B.T.
299. „ R. Srinivasan, B.A., B.T.
300. „ Sironmani P. K. Nagarchna Sharma
301. „ Vidwan R. Ramachandra Iyer, B.O.L.

*S. M. S. H.S., Woraiyur—*
302. Sri R. Bhuvarahan, M.A., L.T.
303. „ A. P. Raman, B.A., L.T.
304. „ A. Kuppuswami Iyer, B.A., B.T.
305. „ D. Athmanathan
306. „ Sundararajan
307. „ S. Arasappan
308. „ V. R. Kannappa
309. „ A. Krishnamurthy

TIRUNELVELI

*M. D. T. Hindu College H.S., Tirunelveli—*
310. Sri S. Natarajan
311. „ T. Veerabaghu
312. „ S. N. Thayalbagam
313. „ Mythanainthaperumal

*Range Ele. Teachers' Union, Cheranmadevi—*
314. Sri S. R. Narayana Rao
315. „ S. Ramaswamy
316. „ P. Subramaniam
317. „ R. Ramachandran

*Tiruchendur Tq. Ele. School, T. U., at Kulasekarapatnam—*
318. Sri R. M. Ganapathi

*Cathedral High School, Palayamkottai—*
319. Sri R. Moses, B.A., B.T.
320. „ V. C. S. Masilamani, B A , B T.
321. „ Sam John Rose, B.Sc., B.T.
322. „ I. Rajamani, B.A., B.T.
323. „ Tiller Thiagasingh, B.A.
324. „ John Devasahayam, B.A., B.T.
325. „ J. Ponnuswamy
326. „ J. S. Arulvaram
327. „ Samuel Ebenezer
328. „ S. Kanagaraj
329. „ V. Thangaiah
330. „ N. S. Krishnan
331. „ Mahadevasakthi
332. „ T. P. Chitharanjan

*Margochis H.S., Nazerath—*
333. Sri M. J. Samuel
334. „ S. Rajangam

*Ramaseshier H.S., Pattamadai—*
335. Sri K. Ramaswamy Iyengar
336. „ S. S. Srinivasan
337. „
338. „
339. „
340. „

*St. John's H.S., Palayamkottai—*
341. Sri Y. S. Jayaraj, B.A., L.T.
342. „ A. J. D. Samiraj, B.A., L.T
343. „ D. S. B. William, B.A.B.T
344. „ R. T. Azariah, B.A.
345. „ A. Thanga Nadar
346. „ Daniel Davamoni
347. „ Ephraim Daniel

St. Xaviers' College School, Palayamkottai—
348. Sri S. Arulsami
349. „ A. S. Arulappan
350. „ S. Vaidisvaran
351 „ N. Krishna Iyer
352 „ D. Antonymuthu
353. „ A. Irudayasami
354. „ V. M. Kandasami
355. „ S. Natarajan
356. „ S. Francis Abaranam

*Thirthapathi H.S., Ambasamudram—*
257. Sri M. S. Renganatha Rao, B.A., L.T
358. „ Thiyagarayan, B.A., L.T.
359. „ V. Venkateswaran, B.A., L.T.
360. „ M. A. Somasundaram
361. „ V. Kunchithapatham
362. „ R. Krishnan, B.A.
363. „ B. Nainaar
364. „ R. Subramaniam

*K. S. Boy's H.S., Srivaikuntam—*
365. Sri S. N. Adinathan, B.A., L.T
366. „ K. Venkatakrishnan
367. „ S. V. Purushothama Iyengar, B.A., L.T.
368. „ G Subramaniam, B.A., B.T.
369. „ T. K. Narayanan
370. „ D. R. Noble
371. „ A. K. Krishnan
372. „ V. Srinivasan

*Muslim High School, Melapalayam—*
373. Sri R. Mahadevan
374. „ P. Muthukumaraswamy

*Rajah's H.S., Ettaiyapuram—*
375. Sri V. Gurusami Iyer

*S. V. Boys' Model H.S., Tuticorin—*
376. Sri V. Anthonisami

*Hindu H. S., Alwartirunagari—*
377. Sri T. Sundararamanuja Aiyengar, M.A., L.T.
378. „ S. Narayanaswamy
379. „ A. K. Krishna Aiyengar
380. „ P. P. Raman
381. „ T. A. Srinivasa Aiyengar

*Schaffter H.S., Tirunelveli—*
382. Sri A. S. B. Philip
383. „ P. S. Mahadevan
384. „ Samuel Joseph
385. „ I. Stephen Thamban
386. „ R. Devarajan
387. „ K. Sankaranarayan
388. „ S. Arumugam
389. „ S. Thirumalaiyappan
390. „ A. Rabindran
391. „ P. Arunachalam
392. „ R. Rajamani
393. „ S. Edwin Selvaraj
394. „ T. S. Raghavan
395. „ S. Ganesan
396. „ T. C. Narayanan
397. „ S. Fredrick Williams
398. „ S. S. Chellaiah
399. Sri S. Padmanabhan
400. „ A. John Jesubatham
401. „ Y. Johnson Gnanakkan
402. „ J. Moses Duraiswami
403. „ Bhagyam Devaraj
404. „ D. Augustine Rajendran
405. „ Jabez Devathunai
406. „ A. Jebaraj Ponniah
407. „ M. Sivanukone
408. „ M. P. Thiagarajan
409. „ D. Chellaiah
410. „ T. Jesumoni

*Srivaikuntam Tq. Teachers' Union, 48, Bagomperial St., Tuticorin—*
411. Sri M. Subramaniam
412. „ M. R. Nesamoni
413. „ G. Arumainayagam

*Pope Memorial H.S., Sawyerpuram—*
414. .. .. ..
415. .. .. ..
416. .. .. ..
417. .. .. ..
418. .. .. ..

MADRAS

419. Sri S. Natarajan (Camp) New Delhi

*The Kellett High School—*
420. Sri J. D. Muthiah
421. „ T. K. V. K. Sarma
422. „ C. R. Soundararajan
423. „ G. T. Isiah
424. „ M. Deivasigamani
425. „ D. B. Victor
426. „ Jeans Jayachandran
427. „ R. Srinivasan
428. „ S. Panchapakesan
429. „ K. N. Doraiswami
430. „ D. William Clerke
431. „ S. Kalyanaraman
432. „ G. K. S. Balasubramany
433. „ D. David Sahayam
434. „ P. S. Ahobilam
435. „ Venkatasubbiah
436. „ P. A. Dawsan
437. „ C. V. Ramadurai
438. „ S. Venkatesan
439. „ V. Kuppuswami
440. „ H. S. A. P. Sastri
441. „ P. V. Kasi Rao
442. „ Martin Devasahayam
443. „ S. J. Dorairaj
444. „ T. N. Venugopal
445. „ N. Porur Murugan

*R. B. C. C. High School—*
446. Sri K. Hanumantha Rao
447. „ R. Nagarajan
448. „ K. Sundarachari
449. „ T. R. Sivasankaran
450. „ A. C. Rangaswami
451. „ M. N. Venkatanarayana
452. „ A. K. Ramaraju

*Ramakrishna H.S., (North)—*
453. Sri M. V. Ragavan
454. „ M. S. Kasturi

455. Sri G. Srinivasan
456. „ S. Rajagopalan
457. „ K. N. Sambamurthy
458. „ V. Rajamani
459. „ V. S. Ramachandra Dikshitar
460. „ S. Srinivasan
461. „ V. Ramamurthy

*Ramakrishna H.S., (Main)—*

462 Sri K. Srinivasavaradan
463. „ J. R. Krishnamurthy
464. „ Kumaraswami Aiya

*St. Paul's High School—*

465. Sri G. Gnanasundaram
466. „ W. M. Selvaraj
467. „ R. J. Sadanandam
468. „ S. Sundaram
469. „ S. Arul Chelliah
470. „ A. D. Kothandaramanujam
471. „ J. Anandaraj
472. „ V. M. Guruswamy
473. „ D. A. Lazuras
474. „ Alexander Pushparaj
475. „ S. D. Chandrapaul
476. „ John Jayaraj
477. „ George Jayasingh
478. „ D. W. Selvaraj
479. „ K. M. Gangadaran
480. „ T. Rufus
481. „ M. P. Janakiraman
482. „ G. Margabandhu
483. „ A. Anthony

*E. L. M. F. High School—*

484. Sri K. S. Swaminathan
485. „ S. Seshadri
486. „ C. S. Jonathan
487. „ J. Gnanasundaram
488. „ D. Jeevanandam
489. „ J. Bagyanathan
490. „ Felix Christian
491. „ Paulson Sahayam
492. „ Norman Devaraj
493. „ D. A. Hudson
494. „ G. N. Dorairaj
495. „ S. Daniel Ratniah
496. „ T. P. Narasimhamurthy

*St. Gabriels High School—*

497. Sri V. S. Ananthapadmanabhan
498. „ P. Annamalai
499. „ S. Lakshminarayanan
500. „ D. Seshadri

*Madras Christian College School—*

501. Sri E. Dhanaraj
502. „ P. E. Solomon
503. „ S. D. Asirvatham
504. „ P. J. Rajendran
505. „ C. V. Venkataramana Rao
506. „ M. Gopalakrishnan

507. „ T. C. Parthasarathy, 10, Hanumantharoyan Koil St., Triplicane.
508. Smt. R. C. Subbalakshmi, Lady Willingdon High School.
509. Mrs. S. A. Samuel, Lady Willingdon High School.
510. Sri V. S. Saravanan, No. 2, Singanna Chetty St., Chintadripet, Madras-2.
511. Sri M. T. 'Lakshmipathy, 83-A Iyya Mudali St., Chintadripet, Madras-2.
512. Sri H. Vaidyanathan, National High School (Girls).
513. Sri V. S. Sastri, National High School, (Girls).
514. Sri T. N. Sundaram, T. Nagar High School, Venkatanarayana Road, Madras.
515. Sri N. S. Viswanathan, National High School (Boys).
516. Sri L. Mariapragasam, Santhome High School, No. 6, Kutcheri Rd., Madras-4.
517. Sri V. N. Sankaran, P. S. High School, Mylapore, Madras-4.
518. Sri G. Krishnamurthy, M.L.C., Lloyd's Road, Madras-14.
519. Sri K. S. Sukavanam, A. G. 'High School, Madras-1.
520.

521. Sri V. Arunajatai, Raja Muthiah High School, Raja Annamalaipuram.
522. Sri T. V. Krishnamurthy, Raja Muthiah High School, Raja Annamalaipuram.
523. Sri D. Venkataseshadri, Theagaroya High School, Washermenpet.
524. Sri S. A. Natesa Iyer, Thiru-Vi-Ka High School, Shenoynagar, Madras-30.

*Hindu High School, Triplicane—*

525. Sri R. Jagannathan
526. „ R. Krishna Rao
527. „ T. P. Srinivasavaradan
528. „ T. S. Rajagopalan
529. „ S. Swaminatha Iyer
530. „ T. S. Vaidyanatha Iyer
531.. „ S. D. Krishnamurthi Rao
532. „ T. M. Kuppu Rao
533. „ S. T. Mahadeva Iyer
534. „ S. Raja Rao
535. „ D. Ramanujam
536. „ R. Krishnamurthi, M.A., L.T.
537. „ V. Janakiraman
538. „ R. Srinivasan
539. „ V. N. Raghavachari
540. „ P. S. Krishna Rao
541. „ R. Venkatesa Sarma
542. „ S. Ramaswami Iyer
543. „ C. Krishnaswami Rao
544. „ T. V. Subramania Iyer
545. „ K. S. Varadachariar
546. „ R. Krishnamurthi
547. „ G. S. Rangaswami Iyengar
548. „ K. Doraiswami Iyengar
549. „ S. Ramados Rao
550. „ T. S. Varadachariar
551. „ A. B. Vasudevan
552. „ T. S. Dandapani Iyer
553. „ C. S. Narayana Rao
554. „ K. Gopalachariar
555. „ C. Ranga Rao
556. „ R. Krishna Rao
557. „ P. R. Venkataramanan
558. „ R. Jagannathan
559. „ S. T. Bhashyam Iyengar
560. „ V. S. Seshadri
561. „ G. Krishnamachari

562. Sri T. V. Rajagopalan
563. „ M. Srinivasa Iyengar
564. „ R. V. Vaidyalingam
565. „ C. Narahari Rao
566. „ P. Krishnamachari
567. „ S. Rajagopala Iyer
568. „ T. A. Narasimhachariar
569. „ N. S. Thyagaraja Sarma
570. „ J. Balasubramaniam
571. „ K. A. Manavala Iyengar
572. „ V. G. Rangachariar
573. „ P. Sridharan
574. „ K. Venkatasubbiah
575. „ S. Mahadevan
576. „ S. Venkataraghavan
577. „ G. Ramachandra Rao
578. „ L. N. Raghavan
579. „ V. G. Seshadri
580. „ K. V. S. Sarma
581. „ B. N. Srinivasa Rao
582. „ S. Balasundaram
583. „ K. Rajagopalan
584. „ S. Nagarajan

CHINGLEPUT

*D. V. C. Reddy H.S., Minjur—*
585. Sri P. A. Ramachandra Iyer, B.A., L.T.
586. „ D. Narasimachari

RAMNAD

*Sri Sarada Vidyalasalai, Puduvayal—*
587. Sri J. Thiagarajan

TANJORE

588. Sri R. Srinivasa Iyengar, B.A., L.T. Thillaisthanam, Tiruvaiyaru.
589.

*National High School, Nagapattinam—*
590. Sri S. Balasubramaniam

MADURAI

*V. M. Board H. S., Periyakulam—*
591. Sri I. Rajaram Pandian

TIRUNELVELI

*P. V. H.S., Gopalasamudram—*
592. Sri P. S. Sundararaman
593. „ D. S. Sankaranarayanan
594. „ M. Hariharasubramanian
595. „ V. P. Subramania Sastri

*Ele. School Tq., Teachers' Union, Koilpatty—*
596. Sri T. Jeyamani

*S. A. V. H. S., Tuticorin—*
597. Sri V. Vijayaragavelu Naidu, B.A.,L.T.

*P. M. Ornallas Middle School, Tuticorin—*
598. Sri K. Krishna Iyer

TRICHY

*Dalmia H. S., Dalmiapuram—*
599. Sri T. N. Guruswamy
600. „ G. Venkateswaran
601. „ S. V. Balasubramanian
602. „ N. V. Venkatachari
603. „ T. Panchatshram
604. „ K. Anandan
605. „ G. S. Sitaraman
606. „ R. Sundaran
607. „ G. Murugaiyan

MADRAS

*St. Paul's H. S., Vepery, Madras—*
608. Sri J. George
609. „ E. Paul Augustine

SALEM

*The Little Flower High School, Salem—*
610. Sri Rev. Fr. V. S. Pushpanathar, B.A., B.T
611. „ S. Subba Rao, B.A., L.T.
612. „ S. N. Varadarajan B.A., B.T.
613. „ K. S. Ramalingam B.A., B.T
614. „ C. Aanislaus
615. „ William Christopher
616. „ D. Palanivelu, B.A., B.T.

*Shevapet Municipal High School, Salem—*
617. Sri K. V. Seshan
618. „ T. V. Govindarajan
619. „ K. S. Rajamani
620. „ P. L. Janakiraman

*Board H.S., Belukurichi—*
621. Sri Varadarajan
622. „ K. P. Periyaswamy
623. „ P. Subbarayan
624. „ K. C. Karuppan
625. „ P. R. Chinnaswamy

*Municipal Middle School, Arunachala Asari St., Salem—*
626. Sri C. V. Subramanya Iyer
627. „ D. Siddappa
628. „ N. Siddhiya

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT

*Prize King Hr. Ele. School, Tambaram—*
629. Smt. D. Vasantha

MADRAS DISTRICT

*Hindu High School, Trpilicane—*
630 Sri O. R. Kuppanna Iyengar
631. „ V. Varadachariar

MADURAI DISTRICT

*Tirumangalam Tq. Teachers' Union, Tirumangalam at Rajapalayam, Tirumangalam—*
632. .. .. ..
633. .. .. ..
634. .. .. ..
635. .. .. ..
636. .. .. ..

TANJORE DISTRICT

*Sir S. High School, Tirukattupalli—*
637. Sri A. Suryanarayana Sastri, B.A.L.T.

RAMNAD DISTRICT

638. Sri S. Somanathan

*78/W-3, Staff Quarters, Sivaganga—*
639. .. .. ..

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT

*Don. Sav. High School, Chetpet—*
640. Sri R. Krishnamurthy

MADRAS DISTRICT

*The Kellet High School, Triplicane—*
641. Sri The Rev. D. Thambuswami
642. Sri J. Augustine Diaz.

# THE 49th MADRAS STATE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE, SALEM

The 49th Madras State Educational Conference will be held in the premises of the Municipal College, Salem, between 4th and 6th May, 1959.

Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar has kindly agreed to preside over the Conference.

Sri K. Santanam has kindly consented to inaugurate the Conference.

## SECTIONAL CONFERENCE

(Tentative Programme)

**4th May—3 p.m. to 5 p.m.**

*Elementary School Teachers' Conference* :

*Convener* :—Sri G. J. Jayanathan, Secretary, Taluk Elementary Teachers' Union, Nagapattinam.

*President* :—Sri K. Venkatachalam Iyengar, Headmaster, P. S. M. Higher Elementary School, Kulasekharapatnam, Tinnevelli Dt.

*Inauguration* :—Rev. Bishop of Salem.

*Address* :—Sri S. Natarajan.

*Topic for discussion* :—Fee and Non-Fee levying Schools and Service conditions of Elementary School Teachers.

**5th May—8 a.m. to 10 a.m.**

*Secondary and Technical Education* :

*Convener* :—Sri A. K. Sitaraman, P. S. High School, Mylapore, Madras-4.

President :—Sri M. Chinnaswami Naidu, Headmaster, Mani's High School, Papanaickenpalayam, Coimbatore.

*Topics for Discussion* :—(1) Study of Languages in High Schools and Higher Elementary Schools. (2) Bifurcated Courses in the New Set-up.

**10 a.m. to 12 noon.**

*Classroom Teacher and Teacher Training Section* :

*Convener* :—Sri P. V. Srinivasan, Lecturer, Dr. A. C. Training College, Karaikudi, Ramnad Dt.

*President* :—Sri M. Arunachalam, M.A., L.T., Headmaster, Saraswathy Nadar High School, Theni (Madurai Dt.).

*Topics for Discussion* :—Extension Services Department and its work in relation to classroom teaching and teacher training.

**2 p.m. to 4 p.m.**

*University Education Section* :

*Convener* :—Mrs. Kamakshi Kumaraswami, M.A., Salem.

*President* :—Sri R. Krishnamurthi, Principal, Pachiappa's College, Chetput, Madras-31.

*Topic for Discussion* :—Higher Secondary and University Education.

**4 p.m. to 5-30 p.m.**

*Organisation and Administration Section* :

*Convener* :—Sri V. Bhuvarahan, Headmaster, S. M. High School, Woriyur, Tiruchy Dt.

*President* :—Mrs. Saraswathi Srinivasan, Headmistress, Avvai Home Basic Training School, Adyar, Madras-20.

*Topic for Discussion* :—Changes in the Organisation of Secondary Schools in the New Pattern of Education.

**6th May—10 a.m. to 12 noon.**

*Primary and Basic Education Section* :

*Convener* :—

*President* :—Sri A. Kolandavelu.

*Topic for Discussion* :—The New Integrated Elementary Education Course and Basic Education.

**6th May—8 a.m. to 10 a.m.**

GENERAL BODY MEETING OF S.I.T.U.

The General Session of the Conference will be held in the evening of 5th and 6th May, when resolutions will be taken up and reports of Sectional Conferences will be presented.

The Sabhesan Memorial Lecture will be in the evening of the opening day of the Conference. Sri E. N. Subramanyam will deliver the memorial lecture.

The Subjects Committee will meet at 9 p.m. on the 4th May to consider the Draft Resolutions.

## 49th MADRAS STATE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE, SALEM

### 4th to 6th May 1959

(Tentative Programme)

| | |
|---|---|
| **4th May** | |
| 10 a.m. | Opening of the Conference. Presidential Address. Opening of the Exhibition. |
| 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. | Elementary School Teachers' Conference. |
| 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. | Sabhesan Memorial Lecture. |
| 9 p.m. | Subjects Committee Meeting. Entertainment. |
| **5th May** | |
| 8 a.m. to 12 noon | Secondary and Technical Education Section. |
| | Classroom Teacher and Teacher Training Section. |
| 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. | University Education Section. |
| 4 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. | Organisation and Administration Section. |
| 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. | General Session — Submission of Reports of Sectional Conferences — Resolutions. |
| 9 p.m. | Entertainment. |
| **6th May** | |
| 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. | General Body Meeting of the S.I.T.U. |
| 10 a.m. to 12 noon | Primary and Basic Education Section. |
| 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. | General Session — Submission of Reports of Sectional Conferences — Resolutions. |

## EXCURSIONS

The General Secretary of the Conference writes :

*Excursions* : Arrangements will be made to take delegates to Mettur Dam, Yercaud, and Tharamangalam at normal bus rates. The charges for all the three will come to Rs. 7/- to and fro (Boarding charges extra). If sufficient number is available arrangement will be made for a bus to Hogenakkal where the waterfalls in the Cauvery can be seen. The cost will come to Rs. 5/- plus boarding. It is a beauty spot and is nearly 75 miles from Salem.

Excursions to places of interest locally will also be arranged. The places are : (1) Magnesite works, (2) Glass Factory, (3) Studio (Ratna). The cost will be about Rs. 1/8. For places like Namakkal or Tiruchengode buses ply at an interval of half an hour.

*Lodging and Boarding* : It has been decided to charge Rs. 1/50 per day per delegate provided the tickets are bought in advance. For all the three days the charges will be Rs. 4/- (Morning breakfast, noon meal, evening tiffin and night meal will be served).

Arrangement for the lodging of delegates is made in schools close to the college all within a furlong or two.

Delegates are requested to inform the General Secretary quite early as to the time of their arrival and also about boarding details. They are advised to buy tickets to Salem Town station from where they will be taken to their lodgings. They will be lodged in groups on school basis or on town basis.

Salem is reached by train from different directions in the morning itself. Some reach Salem in the evenings again from all directions.

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## 49th MADRAS STATE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE
## SALEM, 4th to 6th MAY 1959

### RESOLUTIONS

1. This Conference reiterates its resolution on the salary scales given below :—

COLLEGES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Principal | Rs. | 600—25—800 |
| Professors | Rs. | 300—20—600 |
| Lecturers | Rs. | 200—10—350 |
| Demonstrators and Tutors | Rs. | 100—10—200 |

plus an allowance of Rs. 20 for Honours men of Class I or II.

HIGH SCHOOLS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Headmasters | Rs. | 250—15—400 |
| Assistants-Grade A. | Rs. | 100—10—300 |

(B.Ed., B.T., or L.T. and specialist teachers with qualifications prescribed for teaching in High Schools).

Assistants-Grade B. Rs. 75—5—150 (Secondary Grade Trained Teachers and others with qualifications prescribed for teaching in Forms I to III of Secondary Schools or Standards VI to VIII in Higher Elementary Schools).

(An allowance of Rs. 10 to be paid for a higher academic qualification, say, passing an Intermediate).

Assistants-Grade C.
Rs. 50—3—80—4—100.

(Higher Grade Trained Teachers and others with qualifications prescribed for teaching in classes I to V in Elementary Schools).

In big institutions posts of responsibility should be created for two pur-

poses :—(1) To relieve Principals and Headmasters of a certain amount of routine administrative responsibility; and (2) to act as a further incentive to the more ambitious type of teacher. To teachers holding such posts, in addition to their pay, an allowance may be paid.

HOUSE RENT ALLOWANCE

2. This Conference views with deep regret, that in spite of frequent requests to the Government to grant House Rent Allowance nothing has been done so far. This conference presses the need for granting House Rent Allowance without further delay.

PROVIDENT FUND CONTRIBUTIONS

3. The conference reiterates its request that teachers' Contribution should be raised to 2½ annas in the rupee, the management and the government should each be made to contribute one anna three pies in the rupee and the government's contribution should be made at the end of each year.

LEAVE RULES

4. The leave rules that are applicable to vacation departments should be applied to teachers in Local Bodies and in Private Service.

MISCELLANEOUS

5. This Conference resolves that the Government be pleased to afford liberal grants towards educational trips to staff and students especially of long tours visiting places of historical, geographical and cultural importance.

6. This Conference resolves to request the Government to include all Elementary School Teachers in the Teachers' Constituency of the Madras Legislative Council.

7. This conference, while thanking the government for granting enhanced Dearness Allowance from 1st December, 1958 resolves to request the Government to grant dearness allowance at the Central Government rates.

8. This Conference resolves to request the Government to adopt a Building Scheme for teachers to build their own houses at the places where they serve and also help managements to build residential quarters for teachers and clerical staff.

9. This Conference reiterates its request to Government to grant free medical aid to teachers under aided agencies on lines similar to those granted to Central Government employees.

10. This Conference resolves that the fee concessions at present given to teachers of all categories be extended to clerical staff.

11. This Conference reiterates its resolution that the age of retirement be fixed at sixty.

12. This Conference resolves to request the Government to adopt the pupil-teacher ratio in a graded manner to suit the percentage of enrolment every year, instead of adopting 40:1.

13. This Conference requests the Government to give effect to the pension scheme to all teachers from 1-4-'55 and to condone all breaks even after attaining the age of 55.

14. This Conference resolves to request the Government to extend the pension scheme to the non-teaching staff.

15. This Conference reiterates its request that as is given in the case of secondary grade teachers, pension be granted to L.T.'s and others at 25% of the salary.

# EDITORIAL

## SECURITY OF TENURE FOR TEACHERS IN AIDED INSTITUTIONS

In the first list of recommendations made by the Education Grants Committee a statutory definition of mis-management by a school committee has been given. A failure to maintain regular payment of salaries to school employees and victimisation by school employees come under this definition of mis-management. So a committee which fails to perform these duties is liable to be temporarily suspended. At present no such action can be taken against such a management. We assume that when rules are framed they would give statutory guarantee to the teachers.

At present there is an agreement between the teacher and the management. Ten years back the terms of the agreement were such that the teachers could not do anything against the management which sent away teachers on flimsy grounds. During the last ten years many amendments have been made to this agreement and the Education Department also of late have been taking strict measures against the management who punish the teachers on flimsy grounds or send them away. Careful reading of the latest agreement with all the amendments will show definitely that things are not so bad as they were once. People who say that the agreement favours the management more than the teachers have not carefully gone through the form of agreement with the latest amendment. No doubt there will be so many loop-holes in any form of agreement, there will be such loop-holes. In the latest amendment to this agreement issued by the Government in G.O. Ms. 560 Education, dated 19-3-'59, it is stated "pending the decision of the appellate authority on any appeal either by a teacher or Headmaster or by a management, the management shall not relieve the teacher or Headmaster nor shall the teacher or Headmaster stop away from the school". This amendment definitely goes a step further in securing or in getting security of tenure for the teachers. There is greater realisation on the part of those responsible. Aided management teacher should be treated fairly and given a fair deal in the interest of education in our State. It is hoped that very soon all the managements will realise that they owe a duty to the members of the teaching profession for according them fair treatment and not treating them as their paid servants.

## AMENDMENTS TO PENSION RULES

Instances have been brought to our notice that in dealing with pension papers, different interpretations are given by the District Educational Officers and by the Accountant General. The latter does not seem to realise that in the case of teachers in aided institutions the service register was introduced only a few years back and that it is very difficult for a teacher or a management to satisfy in all entirety the procedure laid down for servants in Government service. On merely

technical grounds the Accountant General rejects granting of pension though recommended by the District Educational Officers. We have pointed out more than once that a small committee consisting of headmasters, teachers and managements with one or two Government officers should be appointed to frame rules so that pension may be granted without delay. We understand that so far only about a dozen teachers have been granted pension. At this rate it will take a long long time before teachers who retired some years back could think of getting pension, in their life time. Simple rules must be laid down, otherwise pension delayed is nothing but pension denied.

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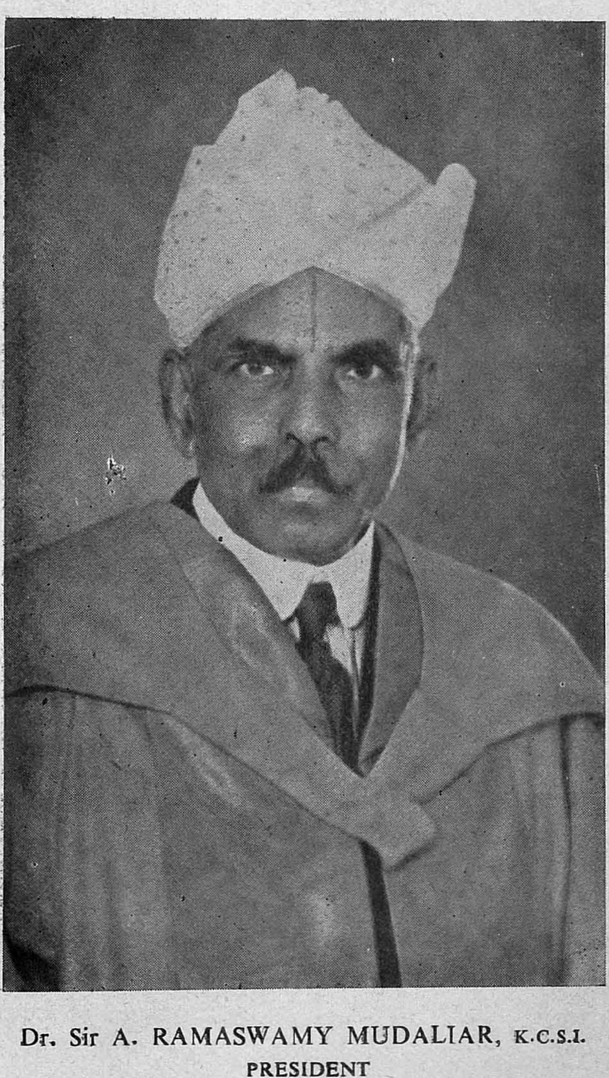

Dr. Sir A. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR, K.C.S.I.
PRESIDENT
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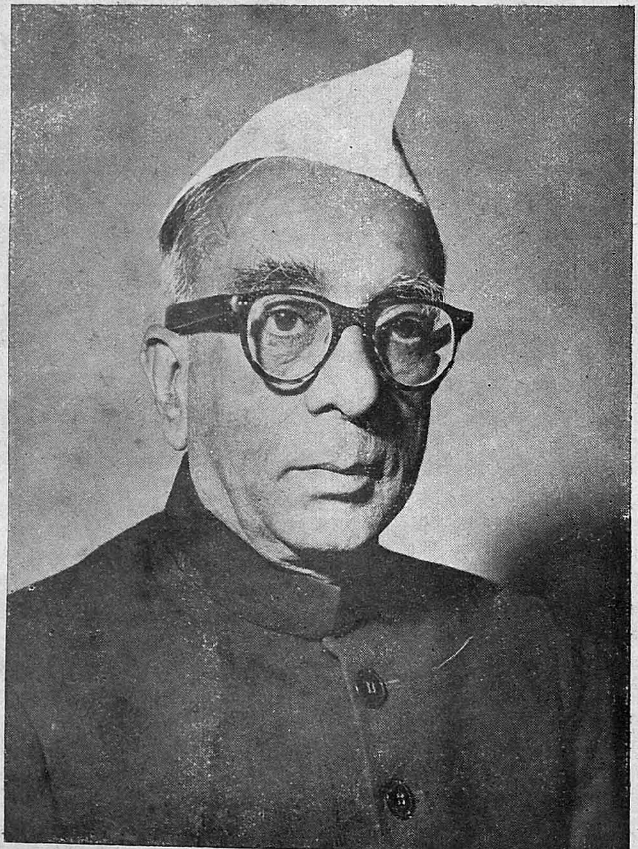

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